

cultural rights that are not protected by existing international laws. Particularly thorny is the problem of media violence and pornography, discussion of which the Commission defers to an international forum of the future.

Most radical of the Commission's recommendations, however, is its call for a World People's Assembly, modeled on the European Parliament, whose members would be directly elected by ordinary citizens around the world. As the Commission argues: "Not only development strategies should become people-centered: so should all institutions of global governance" (p. 286).

This recommendation is a grand conclusion to a document that alternates the highest aspirations to human justice and welfare with a sense of reality that exposes the obstacles to their achievement. Rather than simply end with a call for more research and future conferences to perpetuate the cycle of discourse divorced from action, the Commission presents a challenging proposal that may well be taken up by more than one non-governmental organization or citizen's group in the years to come. The report rightly recognizes the growing power of such groups as new forms of communication like the Internet make regular contact over large distances easy and relatively inexpensive.

The Clinton administration, like others before it, has been able to downplay the issue of rejoining UNESCO because the American public has little sense of what not belonging to this organization implies. "Our Common Diversity" makes it clear that global development policy is being rethought without our official participation, a fact that contributes to the progressive erosion of American leadership in global affairs. While the United States continues to wield power in the economic and military spheres, its image as a nation concerned with human welfare on a global scale is sadly tarnished. It is not just its lack of participation in UNESCO that has caused this but also the extreme cutbacks in foreign aid, the low profile accorded to international educational and cultural affairs within the government, and the reduced impact of the Peace Corps.

Hillary Clinton's concern for the children of the world has been articulated far more forcefully by the World Commission on Culture and Development. How much more impressive her own engagement with these issues would be if it were part of a larger international effort and how much weaker it becomes when one recognizes that the United States government does not even participate in the most important debates on global development where such issues are foregrounded.

The scope of the problems addressed in the "Our Creative Diversity" and the cogency of the report's call for remedies to global injustice should make clear how important it is for the United States to be involved in such efforts as the World Commission on Culture and Development. But, as Pérez de Cuéller said, governments are only one audience for its report. "Our Creative Diversity" can serve as an excellent guide for anyone who wants to improve their understanding of culture's role in the development process.

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TRIBUTE TO LOIS A. CALLAHAN

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues in the Congress to the extraordinary educational career of Lois A. Callahan, the chancellor of the San Mateo Community College District. After 27 years of service to the San Mateo Community College District, Ms. Callahan will retire at the end of this academic year as chancellor.

The necessity of higher education has become increasingly apparent in our competitive society. People of all ages realize that happiness and success are often tied to a college education. Invaluable teachers—such as Lois Callahan have risen to the challenge of preparing Americans to be a part of a highly educated and skilled work force.

Like most dedicated educators, Lois Callahan's career in—and commitment to—education started at an early age. In 1954 she graduated from Southwest Missouri State University, with a degree in business and education. Lois continued her education at California State University, Chico, where she earned a master's degree in business education. She received a doctorate in higher education administration at the University of Southern California in 1973. Lois also earned certificates in educational programs at Harvard and Stanford.

Lois Callahan's teaching career started at the College of San Mateo in 1968 as an instructor of business. She taught at UC Berkeley and Santa Cruz as well as California State University, Hayward. Ms. Callahan returned to the College of San Mateo, and taught there until 1974 as a professor in the School of Business.

Lois Callahan moved on into the field of education administration, becoming the dean of Education at San Jose City College in 1974. She was the first woman to hold this post in the California community college system. She did not forget her dedication and commitment to the College of San Mateo, however, and she became dean of Instruction in 1976 and eventually president in 1978. In 1991 Ms. Callahan became the chancellor-superintendent of the San Mateo County Community College District.

Mr. Speaker, beyond her outstanding career in education, Lois Callahan has made a magnificent contribution to our community. She is a member of the board of directors of the United Way and the San Mateo County Mental Health Association, and she serves as chair of the San Mateo County Leadership Council. Lois is an active and dedicated member of numerous other organizations throughout the bay area.

Lois Callahan is an outstanding member of our community and an inspiration to all of us on the peninsula. She has received many awards, including the U.S. Department of Education Secretary's Award, and she was inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame. Lois Callahan has dedicated her life to our community. She will be sorely missed, but we wish her a happy and fulfilling retirement.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY JEAN STANLEY SEYFERTH

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful woman and a good friend, who recently passed away. Betty Jean Stanley Seyferth, who devoted much of her life to the people and causes of California's beautiful central coast, will be remembered as much for what she contributed to those around her, as who she was and what she stood for.

You see, for as much as Betty was a model citizen, she was a model person. Selfless and kind, she brought a smile to those around her. I can remember that as Monterey County Supervisor, I had the honor of naming Betty to the Monterey County Housing Authority. She subsequently went on to serve as commissioner, vice chairwoman, and chairwoman, until her resignation in 1994.

Prior to this, Betty attended Whittier College and received a bachelor's degree in psychology and education from San Jose University. She earned a certificate in human services from the University of California at Santa Cruz. Betty was a social worker for many years, working for Santa Clara County, Alameda County, and Monterey County. She retired from the Monterey County Department of Social Services in 1977.

Besides her own work, Betty also worked with her husband Harold in the real estate business, developing shopping centers and housing developments in Santa Clara County. The couple owned and operated Boone Chance Kennels in Hollister and ranches in Santa Clara and San Benito counties.

Betty was a member of a string ensemble and two piano ensembles as well as a skilled piano and organ instructor. She was an accompanist for vocalists, an organist for her church and belonged to numerous community and philanthropic organizations, including: the Railroad Brotherhood Auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star, several Parent Teacher Associations, the League of Women Voters, the California Federation of Woman's Clubs, the Girl Scouts of America, the Doris Day Pet Foundation, and the YWCA.

Mr. Speaker, all who knew Betty Seyferth, miss her tremendously. She was an outstanding person and a fabulous wife, mother, and friend. I wish her husband, Harold, her daughter, Mimi, and the rest of her family the very best during these trying days.

SECURE ASSETS FOR EMPLOYEES [SAFE] PLAN ACT OF 1997

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 16, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. POMEROY] and I are introducing the Secure Assets for Employees [SAFE] Plan Act of 1997.

Ever since enactment of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 [ERISA],